

48 BC

In Syria Cleopatra VII raised an army & started back to Egypt to regain her throne. The forces of Ptolemy XII (her brother & husband) and Cleopatra met at PELUSIUM in 48 BC & prepared for a battle which was never fought for. JULIUS CAESAR, who had arrived at Alexandria, claimed the right to arbitrate the quarrel as representative

of Rome. Ptolemy & Ptolemy returned to Alexandria, leaving their army to watch Cleopatra. Determined to prevent her escape to Caesar, Cleopatra sailed to Alexandria in a small boat with only a few attendants. There she had herself rolled up in a carpet & carried into Caesar's presence by one of her attendants. APOLLODORUS, the Sicilian, who told the palace guards he was bringing a present to the Roman. The next day Caesar read AULETIS's will to Ptolemy X & the assembled convention & forced them to restore Cleopatra to the throne.

48 BC

Jer/Heid

Caesar confirmed the
Jewish privileges

Sep 28, 48 B C

Pompey was murdered
in Egypt by the tribune
SEPTIMIUS

48BC

At Battle of Pharsalia, Caesar
defeated Pompey's powerful
Army (in Greece)

Act 48 BC

Julius Caesar arrived in Egypt
Cleopatra was 21 at the time.
Caesar was 52.

48 BC

Some weeks after the battle of
the decisive
battle of PHARSALUS was fought
the Pompeians were overconfident
and fanciful in their battle plans.
Caesar's army broke into Pompey's
camp & Pompey fled. Caesar chased
his opponent to prevent him from
securing new soldiers and arms.
Pompey fled to Egypt where he was

assassinated by the friends of PTOLEMY'S
Army. (The Eunuch Gen. Pothinus)

Caesar followed to Alexandria
where he tried to settle an inheritance
quarrel between Cleopatra & her brother
Ptolemy. Ptolemy's forces under the
rule of a regent, marched on Caesar in
Alexandria & this was the beginning of
the Alexandrian War and the end of
the Civil War between Pompey & Caesar.

Pompey's forces in Africa were later
defeat with.

48 BC

Battle of PHARSALUS

Pompey's army was down in the swamplands & Caesar's in the mountains. Caesar built dams to prevent the clear water H₂O from reaching Pompey.

Pompey's army was forced to charge uphill because his men were starving. Due to a sudden panic among Caesar's soldiers, Pompey was successful in splitting the army in two & killing many men.

Caesar withdrew & then spoke to
the soldiers to uplift their morale.

48 BC

Battle of PHARSALUS

Was the decisive battle, resulting in total defeat of Pompey, who fled to Egypt, where he was murdered.

48BC

After Pharsalus, Caesar pursued Pompey to Egypt, where he became interested in local affairs and was called upon to decide between one of the PTOLEMIES and Cleopatra, as to who should occupy the throne. WAR broke out and Caesar saved himself by diverting attention to the burning of the Egyptian fleet, which fire,

accidently destroyed the famous
library at Alexandria. The Egyptian
army was defeated and since Ptolemy
had been drowned, Cleopatra
received the throne under Roman
Protection

Early Jan. 48BC

Caesar crossed the Adriatic and
proceeded to surround Pompey
near DYRRACHIUM (now Durazzo)
But his force was quite insufficient.
He retreated into Thessaly. Pompey
followed him

48BC

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(106-48BC) POMPEY, GNAEUS MAGNUS
POMPEIUS (or Pompey The Great)

A famous Roman general. He joined Sulla against Marius and on the death of Marius he was entrusted with the conduct of the war in Africa against the remnants of the Marian party. He drove the followers of Lepidus out of Italy and defeated the Marian party in Spain under SERTORIUS. He was elected Consul in 70BC although under legal age. In 67 and 66 BC, he drove the Cilician pirates from the seas. Conquered

Mithridates & Triumvirs in Asia Minor; and formed an alliance with Caesar. Tuta Cornelia was added and the first triumvirate was formed in 60 BC. Pompey grew jealous of Caesar's successes in Gaul and he induced the Senate to order him to lay down his command. Caesar refused and crossed the RUBICON R. into Italy, thus defying the Senate. After the battle of Pharsalia in 48 BC, Pompey escaped to Egypt, where he was murdered. His head was presented to Caesar on his arrival there but Caesar ordered the murderers to be put to death.

Aug 9, 48 BC

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PHARSALUS

In a battle at Pharsalus (now Farsala), in Thessaly, Julius Caesar defeated Pompey the Great. The victory made Caesar the foremost man of Rome.

48 BC

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Caesar burned library at
Alexandria with 400,000 manuscripts
Fire started in battle